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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# FILM STRIPS

**OF THE  
U. S. DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE**

**PRICE LIST FOR 1941-'42  
PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE  
JULY 1, 1942**

**MISC. PUB. NO. 458  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

*see page 1902*

## Information for Purchasers of Film Strips

This issue of our film-strip catalog brings to you prices for the year July 1, 1941–June 30, 1942. Titles are listed in alphabetical order by topics shown in the contents and also are given numerically at the end. Some strips have been made in double-frame size and are so listed when available.

Film strips of the United States Department of Agriculture cover many phases of agriculture and home economics. They are designed for use in teaching better farm and home practices. Most of them are prepared cooperatively by the Extension Service and the various subject-matter bureaus of the Department. The bureaus credited with the film strips listed in this catalog are indicated by initials, in parentheses, according to the following key:

AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Administration
AC&E	Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering (Bureau of)
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
BAE	Bureau of Agricultural Economics
BAI	Bureau of Animal Industry
BDI	Bureau of Dairy Industry
BHE	Bureau of Home Economics
BPI	Bureau of Plant Industry
BS	Biological Survey (Bureau of). <i>Now Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior</i>
ES	Extension Service
E&PQ	Entomology and Plant Quarantine (Bureau of)
FCA	Farm Credit Administration
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FS	Forest Service
REA	Rural Electrification Administration
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SMA	Surplus Marketing Administration

We would remind you that all film strips of this Department are on 35-millimeter noninflammable film and cannot be projected in motion-picture projectors or in glass lantern-slide projectors without adapters.

Each film strip purchased is accompanied by a pamphlet giving notes for use in the preparation of instructive lectures. On the next page you will find directions for purchasing film strips.

Please note that prices are subject to change July 1, 1942.

Washington, D. C.

Issued November 1941.  
Revised January 1942.

## Instructions for Ordering Film Strips

### *Read These Instructions Before Placing Order*

When purchasing film strips, send your order direct to Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., the firm which holds the Department's contract for the year ending June 30, 1942.

At the same time your order is sent to Photo Lab, Inc., send to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, a request to authorize the sale, specifying the number and title of each strip being ordered. Blanks may be obtained from the Extension Service for this purpose. Your order will be filled as soon as the firm is notified of the Department's approval.

The prices given in this catalog are for single copies. When two or more copies of any one film strip are ordered, slightly lower prices are charged. These quantity prices will be supplied on request. (There is no discount on orders for single copies of more than one strip.) All prices are for single-frame strips unless otherwise specified.

Remit by money order or check made payable to Photo Lab, Inc., and forward *direct to that firm*. A money order or check should accompany each order, except in the case of large institutions which follow the practice of issuing formal business orders.

For information regarding film strips write to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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#### **IMPORTANT.—**

The contractor listed above, Photo Lab, Inc., is the only organization authorized to sell film strips made from original material prepared in and by the United States Department of Agriculture. As strips are frequently revised, orders should be placed only after consulting the latest Department catalog.

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# Film Strips of the United States Department of Agriculture

## Agricultural Adjustment

### **Food is strength.** No. 603. Released January 1941. (AAA; ES)

National health is endangered by millions living below the safety line on inadequate food not only through lack of it but also through lack of knowledge of foods we need. Right food makes for health and strength. Through the school-lunch program, the food-stamp plan, and other means of using surpluses we can make America strong by making Americans stronger. (*50 frames, single, \$0.50; 50 frames, double, \$1.*)

### **Frontiers of grass; a story of the western range.** No. 585. Released December 1939. (AAA; ES)

Development and decline of the western range. The AAA range-conservation program helps ranchers to restore and protect grazing and provide watering places. (*64 frames, \$0.55.*)

### **More abundant wildlife.** No. 593. Released September 1940. (AAA)

We lost our original wealth of wildfowl, game, and natural resources through wasteful practices, but farmers can cooperate to help nature restore wildlife. (*73 frames, single, \$0.60; 73 frames, double, \$1.50.*)

### **Pioneering a permanent country.** No. 567. Released August 1939. (AAA; ES)

Here we see main events that affected welfare of farmers in the past 30 years and action now being taken to adjust our farming to changed conditions. (*132 frames, \$0.80.*)

## Agricultural Economics

### **Conditioning and cleaning seed cotton.** No. 512. Released January 1939. (AC&E; BAE; ES)

This film strip (see also 513) shows the need of proper picking and drying of cotton to preserve its natural value. Drawings and photographs show types of drying and cleaning equipment in use. (*62 frames, \$0.55.*)

### **Defense and the Corn Belt.** No. 608. Revised May 1941. (BAE; ES)

Because of changes that the war and National Defense bring, interest centers on present and probable future supply and demand of farm products. Corn Belt farmers can make some changes to avoid risks. (*35 frames, single, \$0.50; 35 frames, double, \$1.*)

### **Defense and the farming South.** No. 605. Revised May 1941. BAE; ES)

Under loss of foreign markets and other war results, as well as under peace conditions, the South, with about half our farm population but less than one-third of the national farm income, can readjust its agriculture. (*41 frames, single, \$0.50; 41 frames, double, \$1.*)

**Defense and the farming West.** No. 607. Revised May 1941.  
(BAE; ES)

Wheat growers, fruit growers, ranchers, farmers can avoid risks and make certain changes which will help to meet conditions under the defense program. (*34 frames, single, \$0.50; 34 frames, double, \$1.*)

**Defense and the northern dairy region.** No. 606. Revised May 1941. (BAE; ES)

Changed demand for farm products that war and National Defense bring calls for certain adjustments on dairy, poultry, fruit, and vegetable farms. (*39 frames, single, \$0.50; 39 frames, double, \$1.*)

**Equipment and practices that reduce costs in haymaking on hay farms.** No. 601. Released May 1941. (BAE; ES)

Where a large enough crop is to be grown, it may well warrant the purchase of power equipment to keep down production cost and to assure a higher quality of hay. Improved practices and use of equipment already on the farm are recommended. (*65 frames, single, \$0.55; 65 frames, double, \$1.25.*)

**Equipment and practices that reduce haymaking costs on small farms.** No. 602. Released May 1941. (BAE; ES)

Equipment already on the small farm may well be used, as well as judiciously added to and replaced, to save labor and costs in haymaking. Improved practices also help to keep down costs. (*46 frames, single, \$0.50; 46 frames, double, \$1.*)

**Gins and ginning.** No. 513. Released December 1938. (AC&E; BAE; ES)

This film strip (see also 512) shows progressive improvements in ginning devices from earliest times and how modern ginning, which involves drying, extracting, cleaning, affects the appearance of lint and its market value. Drawings and photographs show types of equipment in use. (*56 frames, \$0.55.*)

**Pioneering a permanent country.** No. 567. Released August 1939. (AAA; ES)

Here we see main events that affected welfare of farmers in past 30 years and action now being taken to adjust our farming to changed conditions. (*132 frames, \$0.80.*)

## Agricultural Engineering

**Bringing an old Wisconsin farmhouse up to date.** No. 354. Released January 1935. (AC&E; Univ. of Wis; ES)

At small cost a dairy-farm family made over, from foundation to roof, an old timber house with lumber from their own woods and now live in a comfortable modern dwelling. (*45 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Conditioning and cleaning seed cotton.** No. 512. Released January 1939. (AC&E; BAE; ES)

This film strip (see also 513) shows the need of proper picking and drying of cotton to preserve its natural value. Drawings and photographs show types of drying and cleaning equipment in use. (*62 frames, \$0.55.*)

**Dust explosion hazards in fire fighting.** No. 514. Released September 1938. (AC&E; ES)

Certain conditions cause dust explosions. Hazards and explosions in fire fighting can be avoided. (*48 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Farm dairy houses.** No. 140. Released December 1932. (BDI; ES)

Floor plans and equipment for milk houses that may be made of wood, brick, tile, concrete. Milk houses should be properly located. (*63 frames, \$0.55.*)



**Farm water supply.** No. 104. Revised November 1937. (AC&E; ES)

Drawings, readers, photographs, show sources of water supply, how it can be made available for stock and home, and aids in keeping it clean. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

**Gins and ginning.** No. 513. Released December 1938. (AC&E; BAE; ES)

This film strip (see also 512) shows progressive improvements in ginning devices from earliest times and how modern ginning, which involves drying, extracting, cleaning, affects the appearance of lint and its market value. Drawings and photographs show types of equipment in use. (56 frames, \$0.55.)

**History and development of agricultural implements and machinery.** No. 335. Revision in progress.

**Hog houses and equipment.** No. 53. Revised March 1940. (BAI; ES)

A-type and box-type houses, loading chutes, feeders, and other equipment and their construction. (30 frames, \$0.50.)

## Dairying

**Better sires, better stock.** No. 121. Revision in progress.

**Dairy herd improvement association, The; identification and permanent record program.** No. 554. Released January 1939. (BDI; ES)

Positive identification of animals is necessary in order to trace family lines for possessors of superior inheritance. The tester eartags animals and records his findings with the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry. (38 frames, \$0.50.)

**Farm dairy houses.** No. 140. Released December 1932. (BDI; ES)

Floor plans and equipment for milk houses that may be made of wood, brick, tile, concrete. Milk houses should be properly located. (63 frames, \$0.55.)

**Judging dairy cattle.** No. 256. Revision in progress.

**Making American cheese on the farm for home consumption.** No. 352. Released December 1934. (BDI; ES)

We see the preparation of milk for making curd and follow through the various steps in making the cheese until it is paraffined. (30 frames, \$0.50.)

**Making butter on the farm.** No. 380. Released October 1935. (BDI; ES)

Equipment and its care and recommended practices in preparing cream for the churn hold our interest. We follow through the steps in making butter until it is printed and wrapped. (34 frames, \$0.50.)

**Marketing feeds through dairy cows.** No. 379. Released August 1935. (BDI; ES)

Types of cows and how to determine their value and kinds and value of feeds. (31 frames, \$0.50.)

**Milk quality improvement in 4-H dairy clubs.** No. 182. Revision in progress.

**Production of high-quality cream for butter making.** No. 429. Released September 1937. (BDI; ES)

Clean practices in milking, clean farm surroundings, prompt cooling, and frequent delivery assure high-quality cream. (30 frames, \$0.50.)

**Some methods of estimating milk quality by bacterial tests. No.**

170. Revised February 1939. (BDI; ES)

We see steps in three tests of estimating bacteria in milk and counting colonies. Utensils and surroundings must be clean to assure high-quality milk. (*49 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Some principles of breeding demonstrated with the herediscope.**

No. 278. Revision in progress.

## Extension Work

### General

**Farm forestry extension in the United States. No. 393. Released February 1936. (ES; FS)**

Growing forest trees on farm woodlands under direction of State extension foresters and county agents offers a variety of possible benefits. (*69 frames, \$0.60.*)

### 4-H Club Activities

**Milk quality improvement in 4-H dairy clubs. No. 182. Revision in progress.**

**Opportunity comes to the rural girl. No. 269. Released April 1939. (ES)**

Phases of 4-H homemaking club work give us a glimpse of the rural girl's opportunity. (*63 frames, \$0.55.*)

### Home Demonstration Work

**Basketry, another home industry. No. 292. Revision in progress.**

**Convenient storage spaces, a joy to the farm family. No. 408. Released November 1936. (Oreg. Agr. Col.; BHE; ES)**

Several kinds of closets and other storage rooms and equipment not only save time and work in the home but add comfort as well. This film strip carries a floor plan for a house well equipped with storage space. (*62 frames, \$0.55.*)

**Developing home industries; craftwork with native materials. No. 294. Revision in progress.**

**Developing home industries from native materials. No. 293. Revision in progress.**

**Home demonstration agent, The; friend to farm women. No. 259. Revision in progress.**

**Home demonstration work serves the young homemaker. No. 414. Slightly revised December 1941. (ES)**

The home demonstration agent leads young homemakers to see the need of and to practice planning in an effort to make their calling a success in terms of health and security, individual and social satisfaction, economy of time, money, work. (*61 frames, double, \$1.25.*)

**Improving home life of Negro farm families. No. 505. Released June 1938. (ES)**

The work of extension agents helps these families to best disease and poverty and bring about comfort and a satisfying farm life through food they raise, creative work, and health practices. (*71 frames, \$0.60.*)

**Marketing farm home products.** No. 345. Revision in progress.

**Planning our family life.** No. 587. Released December 1939. (ES)

Where each in a family group shares equally in planning for the farm, home, and members, the problems of everyday life are solved cooperatively and the children learn their relationship and responsibilities to their community and nation. (*59 frames, \$0.55.*)

**Rugmaking, a fireside industry.** No. 264. Revision in progress.

**Satisfying farm homes, the result of home demonstration work.** No. 295. Revision in progress.

## Farm Credit

**Profitable use of farm credit, The.** No. FCA-3. Released August 1936. (FCA)

Certain factors influence farming and profitable production and determine use of farm credit. Certain other factors should determine the amount of credit and the period of its wise use. (*56 frames, \$0.55.*)

## Field Crops

### Cereals

**Treat seed grain.** No. 459. Released January 1938. (BPI; ES)

Shows diseases of cereals and how they are spread. Control these diseases by preventive cleaning and treating of seed grain. (*56 frames, \$0.55.*)

### Cotton

**Conditioning and cleaning seed cotton.** No. 512. Released January 1939. (AC&E; BAE; ES)

This film strip (see also 513) shows the need of proper picking and drying of cotton to preserve its natural value. Drawings and photographs show types of drying and cleaning equipment in use. (*62 frames, \$0.55.*)

**Cotton classing and market news services for organized groups of growers.** No. 610. Released March 1941. (AMS; ES)

Fieldmen of the Agricultural Marketing Service, as well as mail carriers, deliver shipping tags, sacks, record sheets to representatives of organized groups of growers. These fieldmen also draw samples of cotton from bales and show the group representatives how to roll and pack the samples correctly for shipment to the Government classing office nearest, where expert classers call the grade of each sample and the staple length. From the report the farmer receives he knows how to sell his bale; or he can get the market news at some gins. (*42 frames, single, \$0.50; 42 frames, double, \$1.*)

**Gins and ginning.** No. 513. Released December 1938. (AC&E; BAE; ES)

This film strip (see also 512) shows progressive improvements in ginning devices from earliest times and how modern ginning, which involves drying, extracting, cleaning, affects the appearance of lint and its market value. Drawings and photographs show types of equipment in use. (*56 frames, \$0.55.*)

## Forage Crops

**Production of alfalfa east of the 95th meridian.** No. 20. Revised January 1940. (BPI; ES)

Production also of seed. Alfalfa has value both as feed and as a replacement crop. (*48 frames, \$0.50.*)



**Red-clover production.** No. 383. Released February 1936. (BPI; ES)

The main causes of clover failure hold our attention. Remedy these failures through proper crop rotation, suitable soil, proper seedbed, control of fungus diseases, control of insects through proper cutting and drying of hay, adapted seed. (*31 frames, \$0.50.*)

## Grasses and Haymaking

**Equipment and practices that reduce costs in haymaking on hay farms.** No. 601. Released May 1941. (BAE; ES)

Where a large enough crop is to be grown it may well warrant the purchase of power equipment to keep down production cost and to assure a higher quality of hay. Improved practices and use of equipment already on the farm are recommended. (*65 frames, single, \$0.55; 65 frames, double, \$1.25.*)

**Equipment and practices that reduce haymaking costs on small farms.** No. 602. Released May 1941. (BAE; ES)

Equipment already on the small farm may well be used, as well as judiciously added to and replaced, to save labor and costs in haymaking. Improved practices also help to keep down costs. (*46 frames, single, \$0.50; 46 frames, double, \$1.*)

**Frontiers of grass; a story of the western range.** No. 585. Released December 1939. (AAA; ES)

Development and decline of the western range. The AAA range-conservation program helps ranchers to restore and protect grazing and provide watering places. (*64 frames, \$0.55.*)

## Fire Prevention and Control

**Dust explosion hazards in fire fighting.** No. 514. Released September 1938. (AC&E; ES)

Certain conditions cause dust explosions. Hazards and explosions in fire fighting can be avoided. (*48 frames, \$0.50.*)

## Forestry

**Community forests, a local asset.** No. 604. Released January 1941. (FS; ES)

A pre-Revolutionary community forest has been a valuable asset from the start. Such forests in a number of States now too yield profit, employment, recreation. (*79 frames, single, \$0.60; 79 frames, double, \$1.50.*)

**Famous trees in the United States.** No. 507. Released January 1939. (FS; ES)

Trees that commemorate events in history and life, trees noted for size or age or unusual form, trees planted by far-sighted early national leaders. (*80 frames, \$0.60.*)

**Farm forestry extension in the United States.** No. 393. Released February 1936. (ES; FS)

Growing forest trees on farm woodlands under direction of State extension foresters and county agents offers a variety of possible benefits. (*69 frames, \$0.60.*)

**Farm forestry in the South.** No. 447. Released September 1937. (FS; ES)

Good practices in farm-woodland management pay. Various trees may be profitably grown. (*64 frames, \$0.55.*)

**Farm shelterbelts in the Plains region.** No. 387. Released November 1935. (ES; FS)

We see how they are established and their value. (51 frames, \$0.55.)

**Farm woods, a safe crop for steep land; upper Mississippi Valley.** No. 570. Released October 1939. (SCS; ES)

Some practices should be avoided to prevent erosion, other practices check erosion on farm woodland. (31 frames, \$0.50.)

**Forest fires; how they are caused, their effects, and their detection and suppression.** No. 367. Revision in progress.

**Forestry and human welfare.** No. 506. Released April 1938. (FS)

Forests contribute to grazing of livestock and game, water supply, recreation. (59 frames, \$0.55.)

**Pruning southern pines.** No. 596. Released October 1940. (FS; ES)

How, why, when, and what kinds of trees to prune. Pruning produces clear wood and lumber that is worth twice as much as knotty lumber. (65 frames, \$0.55.)

**Saving our white pines from the blister rust.** No. 370. Released June 1935. (E&PQ; ES)

You see many uses of white pines. All these pines are subject to serve as one of the two hosts of a fungus that causes blister rust. As its other host in its life cycle this fungus uses the genus *Ribes*, the currant and gooseberry plants. Destroy these bushes to control blister rust. (49 frames, \$0.50.)

**Southern pines pay.** No. 595. Released July 1940. (FS; ES)

Idle land may be turned to profit by planting to pines that yield turpentine, timber, and other crops within a few years. Protect stands against fire. (50 frames, \$0.50.)

**Tree planting by SCS-CCC camps in the central hardwood area.** No. 598. Released December 1940. (SCS; ES)

Woods cover holds litter, humus, and topsoil. In the absence of such natural protection land is prey to erosion. Where areas are eroded, plant trees. Planting crews show how it's done. Trees adapted to site conditions should be used. (49 frames, \$0.50.)

**Tree planting for soil conservation in the central hardwood area.** No. 597. Released December 1940. (SCS; ES)

Treetops and ground litter check rainfall and hold it to keep the soil open and porous to absorb rain water. Soil not so protected suffers sheet and gully erosion. Tree plantings protect land from wind erosion. Choose trees adapted to site conditions and plant in the manner shown. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

**Tree planting on the prairie plains by the Prairie States forestry project.** No. 508. Released November 1938. (FS; ES)

Shelterbelt planting in this region protects soil, crops, game, livestock, man. (64 frames, \$0.55.)

**Work of the Forest Service, The.** No. 327. Revised October 1938. (FS; ES)

Soil erosion followed wasteful cutting, fires, grazing until national forests were established. Here you see in detail how the Forest Service cares for these forests and some of their uses. (79 frames, \$0.60.)



## Home Economics

**All children must eat.** No. 609. Released April 1941. (SMA; ES)

In every part of our country we find children without enough to eat and underdeveloped. Through cooperation of Federal and State Governments and the community, food donated by the Surplus Marketing Administration can be used to feed all undernourished school children in America. (63 frames, single, \$0.55; 63 frames, double, \$1.25.)

**Canning fruits and tomatoes at home.** No. 322. Released July 1933. (BHE; ES)

Use the water-bath method for processing fruits and tomatoes. You see how to prepare this food for canning in glass and tin. (55 frames, \$0.55.)

**Children's clothing.** No. 289. Released August 1932. (BHE; ES)

Clothing for infants and young children should be designed for comfort and easy laundering. Choose styles that the young child can manage himself, and styles suited to the weather. (58 frames, \$0.55.)

**Convenient storage spaces, a joy to the farm family.** No. 408. Released November 1936. (Oreg. Agr. Col.; BHE; ES)

Several kinds of closets and other storage rooms and equipment not only save time and work in the home but add comfort as well. This film strip carries a floor plan for a house well equipped with storage space. (62 frames, \$0.55.)

**Cooking meat according to the cut.** No. 314. Released August 1933. (BHE; BAI; ES)

Different cuts of meat each may be cooked so as to keep its food value and bring out its flavor. (51 frames, \$0.55.)

**Cooking poultry, older birds.** No. 561. Released April 1939. (BHE; ES)

Steps in braising, casseroling, steaming, stewing older birds; suggestions for typical dishes. (38 frames, \$0.50.)

**Cooking poultry, young birds.** No. 560. Released April 1939. (BHE; ES)

Shows steps in broiling, pan frying, French frying, roasting chickens, and how to cook other young birds. (51 frames, \$0.55.)

**Food is strength.** No. 603. Released January 1941. (AAA; ES)

National health is endangered by millions living below the safety line on inadequate food not only through lack of it but also through lack of knowledge of foods we need. Right food makes for health and strength. Through the school-lunch program, the food-stamp plan, and other means of using surpluses we can make America strong by making Americans stronger. (50 frames, single, \$0.50; 50 frames, double, \$1.)

**Frozen-food lockers and your food supply.** No. 586. Released September 1940. (BAI; ES)

Home-raised food makes your income reach. Freeze and store this food, properly wrapped, to keep fresh throughout the year in a locker plant of sound construction. The strip carries a floor plan for a complete locker plant and shows types of lockers, a home-made freezer chest, details of construction of a locker plant, and how to grow and prepare plant and animal foods to freeze best. (63 frames, \$0.55.)

**Guides to buying children's clothing.** No. 427. Released May 1937. (BHE; ES)

Design of material, fullness and style of garment, workmanship, fabric make for quality of wear. Self-help features encourage self-reliance of the child. (56 frames, \$0.55.)

**Slip covers for straight chairs.** No. 592. Released October 1940. (BHE; ES)

Shows in detail how to measure for amount of material needed, how to choose fabrics, how to cut, fit, finish. (64 frames, \$0.55.)

**Slip covers for upholstered chairs.** No. 591. Released October 1940. (BHE; ES)

We see how to measure two types of these chairs for amount of material needed, how to select fabric, how to cut, fit, trim, finish, how to make and use patterns. (65 frames, \$0.55.)

**Stepping out in cotton.** No. 594. Released December 1940. (BHE; ES)

A variety of cotton fabrics are used in dresses, coats, robes, slacks. Full-fashioned cotton hose are designed for different uses. (31 frames, \$0.50.)

## Horticulture

### General

**Propagation of trees and shrubs by vegetative means.** No. 600. Released November 1940. (BPI; ES)

This means of propagation insures true perpetuation. Use stolons, layers, cuttings, grafts, buds, sprouts, rootstocks as shown. (47 frames, \$0.50.)

### Gardening

**Flower gardens.** No. 500. Released April 1938. (BPI; ES)

Informal, formal, and special gardens on parade enlist our enthusiasm to try our hand at flower gardening. (64 frames, \$0.55.)

**Insect enemies of the flower garden.** No. 499. Released October 1938. (E&PQ; ES)

Drawings, photographs, composites show life stages of the two types of insect development, the two types of mouth parts, the three body regions, and many common insects and how they cause plant injury. A few frames add special interest by carrying pictures of insect parasites and their life stages and by showing how they feed on insect pests. Sprayers and dusters in use are shown. (57 frames, \$0.55.)

**Insect pests of garden vegetables and their control.** No. 503. Released April 1938. (E&PQ; ES)

You see life stages and plant injury of many common insects of the two general types classified according to mouth parts. Clean up crop refuse promptly, spray, and dust to control these pests. (63 frames, \$0.55.)

## Orchards, Small Fruits, and Nuts

**Grafting and budding fruit trees.** No. 197. Revised August 1935.  
(BPI; ES)

Photographs, cut-outs, drawings show in detail the two main ways of grafting, the whip graft and the cleft graft, and of budding. Tools for use in grafting and in budding and trees to illustrate finished work also are shown. (*35 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Soil erosion and its control in orchards.** No. 611. Released April 1941. (SCS; ES)

Run-off and wind ruin orchards by gullyng and by drifting soil. Control such erosion by proved practices and use of brush mulch. (*38 frames, single, \$0.50; 38 frames, double, \$1.*)

## Insects

### General

**Insects, their growth and structure.** No. 399. Released April 1936. (E&PQ; ES)

This strip of drawings shows types and kinds of insects, the external in knowing bee culture and activity. (*33 frames, single, \$0.50; 33 frames, \$0.50.*)

### Bee Culture

**Anatomy of the honeybee, The.** No. 151. Revised September 1939. (E&PQ; ES)

Detailed structures of the parts of workers, queen, and drone as an aid in knowing bee culture and activity. (*33 frames, single, \$0.50; 33 frames, double, \$1.*)

**First lessons in beekeeping.** No. 346. Slightly revised October 1941. (E&PQ; ES)

Standard equipment and practical method of handling bees for production of honey for home use. (*45 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Transferring bees to movable-frame hives.** No. 616. In progress.

### Crop Insects

**Chinch bugs and how they are controlled.** No. 551. Released February 1939. (E&PQ; ES)

Life stages and habits of the insect, damage it does, and how it may be controlled. (*36 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Cotton flea hopper and its control, The.** No. 584. Released December 1939. (E&PQ; Tex. Ext. Serv.; Tex. Expt. Sta.; ES)

Life stages of the insect, some plants on which it feeds, damage it does, how it may be controlled, dusting equipment in use. (*43 frames, \$0.50.*)

**European corn borer and its control, The.** No. 589. Released May 1940. (E&PQ; ES)

Distribution of the insect, its life stages, the injury it causes, and how it may be controlled by natural enemies, clean harvesting and plowing, dusting. (*52 frames, \$0.55.*)

**Grasshoppers and their control.** No. 360. Released April 1935. (E&PQ; ES)

Several kinds of common grasshoppers, stages of their incomplete life cycle, examples of their damage. The insect is controlled by natural enemies and poisoning with a prepared bait. (*41 frames, \$0.50.*)



**Hessian fly and its control, The.** No. 407. Released March 1936.  
(E&PQ; ES)

The insect's life history and habits and recommended control measures.  
(38 frames, \$0.50.)

**Insect enemies of the flower garden.** No. 499. Released October 1938. (E&PQ; ES)

Drawings, photographs, composites show life stages of the two types of insect development, the two types of mouth parts, the three body regions, and many common insects, and how they cause plant injury. A few frames add special interest by carrying pictures of insect parasites and their life stages and by showing how they feed on insect pests. Sprayers and dusters in use are shown. (57 frames, \$0.55.)

**Insect pests of garden vegetables and their control.** No. 503. Released April 1938. (E&PQ; ES)

You see life stages and plant injury of many common insects of the two general types classified according to mouth parts. Clean up crop refuse promptly, spray, and dust to control these pests. (63 frames, \$0.55.)

**Pea aphid, The; its importance, habits, enemies, and control.** No. 521. Released March 1939. (E&PQ; ES)

"By their molt skins ye shall know" that aphids are after your crop. They cast their skins as they develop through their four life stages. Even a few can injure young pea plants, and they multiply rapidly. The aphid has natural enemies, but you too can help in keeping down the pest by spraying, dusting, fumigating. (45 frames, \$0.50.)

## Pests of Livestock and Man

**Horse bots and how to fight them.** No. 405. Released March 1936.  
(E&PQ; ES)

Three kinds of the botflies and their life cycles. Protect horses from flies and control bots through community action. (39 frames, \$0.50.)

## Miscellaneous

**Subterranean termites and their control.** No. 420. Released November 1936. (E&PQ; ES)

Forms of the insect, its life cycle, the injury it works. Control it by proper building construction and by poisoning. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

## Livestock

### Animal Diseases and Pests

**Eradicating tuberculosis from livestock and poultry.** No. 515. Released March 1939. (BAI; ES)

Types of tubercle bacilli that cause disease in farm animals; animals are tuberculin tested; effects of the disease and its prevention. (36 frames, \$0.50.)

**Horse bots and how to fight them.** No. 405. Released March 1936.  
(E&PQ; ES)

Three kinds of the botflies and their life cycle. Protect horses from flies and control bots through community action. (39 frames, \$0.50.)

**Trichinosis, a disease easily prevented.** No. 573. Released October 1939. (BAI; ES)

Stages of the parasite, causes of the disease, its spread and prevention (31 frames, \$0.50.)

## Beef Cattle

**Judging beef cattle.** No. 145. Revision in progress.

## Breeding (General)

**Better sires, better stock.** No. 121. Revision in progress.

**Some principles of breeding demonstrated with the herediscope.**  
No. 278. Revision in progress.

## Dairy Cattle

**Judging dairy cattle.** No. 256. Revision in progress.

## Horses and Mules

**Care of the horse's feet.** No. 162. Revised June 1930. (BAI; ES)

This we observe in detail. Such care enhances the animal's usefulness; improper care causes ill effects. (*41 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Horse bots and how to fight them.** No. 405. Released March 1936. (E&PQ; ES)

Three kinds of the botflies and their life cycles. Protect horses from flies and control bots through community action. (*39 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Judging draft horses.** No. 132. Revised January 1938. (BAI; ES)

Breeds of draft horses and how to observe main points in judging them. (*59 frames, \$0.55.*)

## Poultry

**Eradicating tuberculosis from livestock and poultry.** No. 515. Released March 1939. (BAI; ES)

Types of tubercle bacilli that cause disease in farm animals; animals are tuberculin tested; effects of the disease and its prevention. (*36 frames, \$0.50.*)

**National poultry improvement plan, The.** No. 413. Released April 1938. (BAI; ES)

Any flock owner, hatcheryman, or breeder may participate in this plan through his official State agency to improve breeding and production qualities; identify these qualities with uniform terminology. Control pul-lorum disease. How flocks may meet the requirements of the three pul-lorum-control classes and the five progressive breeding stages is shown by readers, table, and photographs. (*48 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Selecting hens for egg production.** No. 126. Revised May 1940. (BAI; ES)

You see how to tell the laying hen from the nonlayer, how molting and bleaching index egg production, how to improve the flock by selecting and breeding. (*55 frames, \$0.55.*)

**Standard breeds of poultry.** No. 133. Revised April 1940. (BAI; ES)

Standard varieties of poultry, male and female, and the parts of fowls named. There are a few pictures of breeds of geese, ducks, turkeys. (*48 frames, \$0.50.*)



## Sheep

### Breeds of sheep. No. 141. Revised July 1939. (BAI; ES)

Several breeds of sheep classified on the basis of fine, medium, coarse, and Karakul wool. (*56 frames, \$0.55.*)

## Swine

### Breeds of swine. No. 44. Revised January 1940. (BAI; ES)

Several types and breeds of swine commonly used in producing market hogs in the United States. Lard and bacon types are compared. (*33 frames, \$0.50.*)

### Hog houses and equipment. No. 53. Revised March 1940. (BAI; ES)

A-type and box-type houses, loading chutes, feeders, and other equipment and their construction. (*30 frames, \$0.50.*)

### Selecting and judging breeding hogs. No. 142. Revised April 1939. (BAI; ES)

Certain points are observed in scoring the various parts of the two types of hogs (lard type and bacon type) raised in this country. (*31 frames, \$0.50.*)

### Swine management. No. 52. Revision in progress.

## Marketing

### Cotton classing and market news services for organized groups of growers. No. 610. Released March 1941. (AMS; ES)

Fieldmen of the Agricultural Marketing Service, as well as mail carriers, deliver shipping tags, sacks, record sheets to representatives of organized groups of growers. These fieldmen also draw samples of cotton from bales and show the group representatives how to roll and pack the samples correctly for shipment to the nearest Government classing office, where expert classers call the grade of each sample and the staple length. From the report the farmer receives he knows how to sell his bale; or he can get the market news at some gins. (*42 frames, single, \$0.50; 42 frames, double, \$1.*)

### Federal meat inspection. No. 466. Revised August 1938. (BAI; ES)

Contrasts conditions that may exist where Federal meat inspection is not practiced with the methods of Government inspection by following through the work of Federal officials observing the live animals and after slaughter inspecting carcasses and parts, the stamping and tagging, the cooling and cutting up of carcasses, and the trimming, packing, and shipping. (*42 frames, \$0.50.*)

### Grading and packing turkeys according to U. S. standards. No. 574. Released August 1939. (AMS; ES)

One in a series of three (571, 574, 575) on the marketing of turkeys. Birds are classified by age and sex into four classes and the four U. S. grades applied to each of these classes. Pack graded birds properly to keep their grade value in shipment. (*50 frames, \$0.50.*)

### Marketing of eggs in the United States, The. No. 271. Revised March 1938. (BAE; ES)

Eggs are weighed, graded, packed, stored; they are shipped by express, truck, freight; four principal U. S. grades of eggs. (*53 frames, \$0.55.*)

### Preparation of wool for market. No. 275. Revised December 1936. (BAE; ES)

Methods of shearing according to size of flock; approved twines and how fleeces are tied; Government practical forms of standards of wool grades. (*44 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Preparing turkeys for market.** No. 571. Released August 1939. (AMS; ES)

One in a series of three (571, 574, 575) on the marketing of turkeys. Examination of the live birds, equipment for dressing, the steps in detail in dressing, wrapping, cooling, crop removal, picking, shipping. (*46 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Roadside marketing.** No. 273. Revised June 1939. (Mich. and N. Y. State Colleges of Agr.; Mass. and N. J. State Depts. of Agr.; Univ. of N. H.; ES)

We see several kinds of roadside stands and how they may be made attractive with respect to location, display, signs, and advertising. Charts of data from a number of stands show distribution of a day's sales, of the days of the week, of the months of the year, and of a year. (*51 frames, \$0.55.*)

**Turkey marketing today.** No. 575. Released November 1939. (AMS; ES)

One in a series of three (571, 574, 575) on the marketing of turkeys. A brief contrast of old methods of marketing with modern. Prospective graders qualify for licenses at Government grading schools; a metal U. S. seal now holds the grade tag; procedure in Government inspection of birds; views of New York markets and wholesale houses; examples of advertisements of graded turkeys. (*48 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Wholesale and retail marketing of live poultry in New York City.** No. 250. Revised August 1932. (BAE; ES)

Several markets and how live poultry is shipped, Government inspected, unloaded, and weighed before delivery to wholesalers, killers, retail live-poultry stores. (*36 frames, \$0.50.*)

## Miscellaneous

**Colonial home industries.** No. 517. Released April 1939. (U. S. National Museum; ES)

Briefly traces the development of the home textile industry and early home equipment to present-day handicrafts. Some patterns designed by homemakers through the years. (*60 frames, \$0.55.*)

**George Washington, the farmer.** No. 277. Released January 1932. (U. S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission; ES)

Prepared in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Phases of his early life and his home surroundings as a country gentleman. (*74 frames, \$0.60.*)

**Historic rural homes.** No. 334. Released December 1936. (ES)

Farm homes of interest because of their historic and architectural values and their association with leaders in American farming. (*48 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Homemaking in colonial days.** No. 555. Released April 1939. (ES)

Early American home furniture and utensils, with views of early interiors and of modern conveniences. (*64 frames, \$0.55.*)

**On the trail of George Washington.** No. 299. Released August 1932. (U. S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission; National Park Service, Interior; ES)

Prepared in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth, the film strip is made up of scenes associated with the life of Washington from the time of his birth through youth, Mount Vernon days, the war, the early years of our democracy. (*75 frames, \$0.60.*)

**Rural colonial and early American homes and gardens.** No. 331.  
Released June 1936. (ES)

Exteriors and interiors of a variety of American homes of interest because of their historic and architectural values. (63 frames, \$0.55.)

## Plant Diseases

**Barberries in grain areas; their spread, damage, and eradication.**  
No. 564. Released May 1939. (E&PQ; ES)

The black stem-rust, so injurious to grain, in its life cycle uses as one of its two hosts the barberry. In the North Central States trained crews, after interviewing owners or renters and making their inspection, do a good job of destroying this shrub in entire areas. (41 frames, \$0.50.)

**Diseases of cabbage and related crops.** No. 406. Released April 1936. (Cornell Univ.; ES)

Photomicrographs, tables, charts, photographs, readers show causes and effects of these diseases and how they may be controlled. (53 frames, \$0.55.)

**Larger barley profits through scab and blight control.** No. 355.  
Released May 1935. (Univ. of Wis.; BPI; ES)

You see the importance of the crop and of blight diseases, their effect on various cereals, the life story of causative fungi, the effects on livestock of feeding blighted grain, control practices. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

**Nature of plant diseases, The.** No. 165. Revised January 1939.  
(W. Va. Univ.; BPI; ES)

As you see the structure and development of fungi you understand how these plants cause diseases of various parts of cultivated plants and methods of their control. (47 frames, \$0.50.)

**Saving our white pines from the blister rust.** No. 370. Released June 1935. (E&PQ; ES)

You see many uses of white pines. All these pines are subject to serve as one of the two hosts of a fungus that causes blister rust. As its other host in its life cycle this fungus uses the genus *Ribes*, the currant and gooseberry plants. Destroy these bushes to control blister rust. (49 frames, \$0.50.)

**Treat seed grain.** No. 459. Released January 1938. (BPI; ES)

Shows diseases of cereals and how they are spread. Control these diseases by preventive cleaning and treating of seed grain. (56 frames, \$0.55.)

## Rodents

**How to get rid of rats.** No. 150. Revised May 1934. (BS; ES)

Rats cause great loss in field and garden crops and merchandise. Control the pest through sanitary practices, screening, trapping, gassing, poisoning, ratproofing buildings. (52 frames, \$0.55.)

## Rural Electrification

**Electric power serves the farm.** No. REA-2. (REA)

Electricity on the farm at small cost has wide uses, from making possible hot running water and the latest home conveniences to providing a movable motor and other farm labor-saving devices. (50 frames, \$0.50.)

**High lights on farm lighting.** No. REA-8. (REA)

It's important to have enough convenient outlets and switches where they are needed. Good lights save time and labor. (46 frames, \$0.50.)



**New rural school, The.** No. REA-5. (REA)

Applied electricity in the rural school brings new interests and qualifies students through practical knowledge of use of tools and equipment to meet conditions in the modern home, the farm, the shop. (*41 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Running water for the farm.** No. REA-6. (REA)

Water under pressure brings economic and social benefits to farm and home. (*44 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Wiring wisdom.** No. REA-7. (REA)

Good wiring and the right kind are necessary for the many uses of electricity on the farm. (*49 frames, \$0.50.*)

## Soil Conservation

### General

**Diversion terraces and contour strip cropping.** No. 615. Released June 1941. (SCS; ES)

Lay out and stake diversion terraces with use of farm level; use machines in building terraces; use terraces to carry off excess water; grow hay crops; lay out and make contour strips. (*49 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Establishment and maintenance of grassed waterways.** No. 559. Released June 1939. (SCS; ES)

Gullies cause destruction. Slope and seed them to serve as waterways. (*29 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Farm woods, a safe crop for steep land; upper Mississippi Valley.** No. 570. Released October 1939. (SCS; ES)

Some practices should be avoided to prevent erosion, other practices check erosion on farm woodland. (*31 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Soil and water conservation by the beaver.** No. 502. Released October 1938. (SCS; ES)

The history, habits, and economic relations of the beaver, with particular reference to farm and forest lands. New colonies are established by live-trapping and transplanting. (*48 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Soil conservation benefits wildlife.** No. 558. Released March 1939. (SCS; ES)

Nature reclaims areas saved by soil conservation and so provides cover for game, fish, wildlife. (*31 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Soil erosion and its control in orchards.** No. 611. Released April 1941. (SCS; ES)

Run-off and wind ruin orchards by gullying and by drifting soil. Control such erosion by proved practices and use of brush mulch. (*38 frames, single, \$0.50; 38 frames, double, \$1.*)

**Soil erosion in the United States.** No. 467. Released October 1937. (SCS; ES)

Man-made erosion causes vast losses in land and crops and lowers living standards. (*48 frames, \$0.50.*)

### Regional

**Corn Belt farmers fight erosion.** No. 572. Released September 1939. (SCS; ES)

They do it by contour farming, terracing, rotation, planting, diversion drainage, check dams. (*43 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Erosion control in the North Atlantic States.** No. 426. Released March 1937. (SCS; ES)

The value of forests and certain farming practices to control erosion. (*36 frames, \$0.50.*)

**Erosion control in the Southeast.** No. 469. Released February 1938. (SCS; ES)

Erosion makes land useless and chokes channels and reservoirs. Control it by certain farming practices. (39 frames, \$0.50.)

**Frontiers of grass; a story of the western range.** No. 585. Released December 1939. (AAA; ES)

Development and decline of the western range. The AAA range-conservation program helps ranchers to restore and protect grazing and provide watering places. (64 frames, \$0.55.)

**Story of topsoil in the Northeast, A.** No. 520. Released January 1939. (SCS; ES)

Unwise lumbering, grazing, farming destroy the valuable topsoil. Certain farming practices control erosion. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

**Tree planting by SCS-CCC camps in the central hardwood area.** No. 598. Released December 1940. (SCS; ES)

Woods cover holds litter, humus, and topsoil. In the absence of such natural protection land is prey to erosion. Where areas are eroded, plant trees. Planting crews show how it's done. Trees adapted to site conditions should be used. (49 frames, \$0.50.)

**Tree planting for soil conservation in the central hardwood area.** No. 597. Released December 1940. (SCS; ES)

Treetops and ground litter check rainfall and hold it to keep the soil open and porous to absorb rain water. Soil not so protected suffers sheet and gully erosion. Tree plantings protect land from wind erosion. Choose trees adapted to site conditions and plant in the manner shown. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

**Wildlife management through soil conservation in the Northeast.** No. 562. Released July 1939. (SCS; ES)

Engineering practices and planting save land and make useless land a refuge and source of feed for wildlife. (50 frames, \$0.50.)

**Wind erosion; its control on the southern Great Plains.** No. 456. Released December 1937. (SCS; ES)

Erosion starts in a number of ways and leaves a varied and tragic trail. Prevent and control it by practices that save rainfall and soil. (45 frames, \$0.50.)

## State

**Conserving southwestern Ohio soil.** No. 568. Released August 1939. (Ohio State Univ.; SCS; ES)

Improper use of land brings erosion. A change in your land use may save your soil. Maybe your land should be in pasture or woodland; it may need terrace outlets, crop rotation, contour strip cropping, winter cover. (39 frames, \$0.50.)

**Diversion terraces and contour strip cropping.** No. 615. Released June 1941. (SCS; ES)

Lay out and stake diversion terraces with use of farm level; use machines in building terraces; use terraces to carry off excess water; grow hay crops; lay out and make contour strips. (49 frames, \$0.50.)

**Keeping Illinois soil at home.** No. 497. Released February 1938. (SCS; ES)

Erosion follows removal of the natural protection of soil. Run-off and wind carry off acres of soil to cover bottom land and choke streams and reservoirs. A good program includes soil inventory, wise land use, soil treatment, mechanical and cultural practices, plantings. (48 frames, \$0.50.)



**Keeping Minnesota soil at home.** No. 476. Released January 1938. (SCS; ES)

Damaging results of erosion. Prevent and check soil and water losses through proper use of land, recommended engineering practices, plantings. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

**Keeping Wisconsin soil at home.** No. 477. Released January 1938. (SCS; ES)

Erosion follows removal of the natural protection of soil. A good program includes soil inventory, wise land use, soil treatment, certain engineering and cultural practices, plantings. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

**Saving Iowa soil.** No. 478. Released January 1938. (SCS; ES)

Damaging results of erosion. Farmers cooperate in a program that includes soil inventory, wise land use, soil treatment, certain engineering and cultural practices, plantings. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

**Soil and water conservation in New York State.** No. 590. Released April 1940. (SCS; ES)

The clearing of forests by our forefathers left the land a prey to soil washing and gully and wind erosion. There is need of coordinated erosion control by farm units within watersheds. Pastures, good cultural and engineering practices, plantings, winter cover crops protect land from soil and water losses. These losses affect yields. (49 frames, \$0.50.)

**Soil and water conservation in West Virginia.** No. 553. Released March 1939. (W. Va. Col. of Agr.; SCS; ES)

Removal of natural protection and unwise land use bring erosion. Practice wise woodland management for gullied and sloping land. Certain mechanical measures and plantings save otherwise useless land. (55 frames, \$0.55.)

**Soil erosion and its control in the upper Mississippi Valley.** No. 463. Released January 1938. (SCS; ES)

Causes and extent of erosion. Certain engineering and farming practices hold rain water where it falls and save soil. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

## Wildlife

**More abundant wildlife.** No. 593. Released September 1940. (AAA)

We lost our original wealth of wildfowl, game, and natural resources through wasteful practices, but farmers can cooperate to help nature restore wildlife. (73 frames, single, \$0.60; 73 frames, double, \$1.50.)

**Soil and water conservation by the beaver.** No. 502. Released October 1938. (SCS; ES)

The history, habits, and economic relations of the beaver, with particular reference to farm and forest lands. New colonies are established by live-trapping and transplanting. (48 frames, \$0.50.)

**Soil conservation benefits wildlife.** No. 558. Released March 1939. (SCS; ES)

Nature reclaims areas saved by soil conservation and so provides cover for game, fish, wildlife. (31 frames, \$0.50.)

**Wildlife management through soil conservation in the Northeast.** No. 562. Released July 1939. (SCS; ES)

Engineering practices and planting save land and make useless land a refuge and source of feed for wildlife. (50 frames, \$0.50.)

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